

In building another navy, Spain will be in a position to begin at the bottom and work up.

But what could Spain hope for from gunners who go about their work in such an aimless way?

Politics makes queer bedfellows often than the voters use their opportunities to throw a wet blanket on them.

The constant target practice of our battle ships in recent years of peace has cost Spain a great deal of money.

It is said there are no swear words in the Japanese language. The Japs have probably sworn many a time over this very thing.

That joke about licking the revenue stamp seems to be a great favorite with the paraphraser. They're evidently stuck on it.

In its warm treatment of Cervera the national eagle somewhat recalled the well-known festive relations of the bottle and the bird.

The yacht on which De Maupassant wrote a number of his stories has been sold for \$240. The stories usually sold for a good deal more than that.

The Spanish Minister of Marine a few weeks ago mysteriously announced that "Cervera's fleet is just where it ought to be." Well, it's there yet.

"Should a business man go to lunch with his typewriter?" is one of the questions now agitating New York. If the typewriter can afford the expense, why not?

It was said the atmosphere at Santiago was fearful before the surrender, but just so soon as the national air was given at the flag raising people breathed freer.

"Here's a conundrum for you," remarked Shafter pleasantly. "With my troops surrounding yours, how can you hold Santiago?" And Toral, after a moment's reflection, gave it up.

That gypsy woman who asks for a divorce because her husband chains her to a bear should seek a more valid cause of action. The bear undoubtedly is a great improvement upon her spouse.

Three young women in a Long Island village all declare that they have recently seen the devil prowling about late at night. Despite the fact that their descriptions tally, some people will persist in maintaining that one must needs go to the devil in order to see him.

An Eastern paper prints an advertisement that is "different." It says: "This is to give notice that my wife, who left my house without sufficient cause, has returned and is glad to be back again and will not leave again in a hurry. Jerry Amero." Jerry evidently is inclined to make the most of his good fortune.

It is safe to say that if the tragedy of the Maine had never been enacted this country would not have gone to war with Spain. That horrible event, that alone, roused the nation to the sticking point. For years the story of Cuban suffering and Cuban struggle for liberty had been iterated and reiterated in America, calling out nothing but perfunctory expressions such as politicians in the '80s made concerning home rule in Ireland.

From the day the Spaniards tried to shirk the responsibility for the blowing up of the Maine until now there has been no sillier rookback than that to the effect that Englishmen manned Dewey's guns on that ever-memorable May day. The Navy Department at Washington has so far noticed this bold and impudent whole-cloth lie as to examine the muster rolls of Dewey's squadron and make public the exact facts. It appears that there were 1,441 men on board those ships, only eight of whom were Britons, and none of the eight was a gunner.

The proposition that has been made that the German starling should be imported to drive out the English sparrow may well be regarded with suspicion. Such a move would be out of the trying pan into the fire, according to people who enjoy the acquaintance of the starling. They admit that he is a fighter, and would drive the sparrow into retirement, but he would not stop with the sparrows. He would kill or drive away the few native birds that are left. We may as well put up with the sparrow. We at least know the worst about him, while the starling might and probably would develop into a pest that would render the English importation amiable by comparison.

Some London papers are talking penny postage between this country and England. As the cost of carriage is said to be less than between New York and almost any point west of the Missouri, there ought to be no great obstacle to such an arrangement. Penny postage between England, Canada and some other British colonies has already been determined upon. When it gets into operation it will be possible to evade the 5-cent postage by mailing to Canada and having the letter forwarded, thus making the postage 4 cents. Two-cent postage to England may not come for a few years, but it will be along in

the course of the decade. And the fact that Canadian merchants enjoy a 2-cent rate will not retard the change in this country.

Even more gratifying than the accounts we get of the skill and courage of our naval officers are the evidences that come out in various ways of their great humanity, of the personal devotion to them of all their subordinates, even down to the coal-shovelers. Capt. Clark, of the Oregon, for example, appears to have had a truly fatherly care for all his crew, and to be held by them in the deepest affection. All through the fight off Santiago, when his ship was doing such notable service, and was so splendidly handled, he fearlessly exposed himself to the enemy's fire, but was all the while begging or ordering the others to keep under cover. None of his "children," as he called them, must get hurt. No wonder that even the stokers were willing to work their hearts out for such a commander. And no wonder that Capt. Clark, conscious of the entire devotion of his men, should have calmly expressed his willingness to meet all Cervera's fleet with the Oregon alone. Truly it is the men behind the guns who decide battles, and personal affection for their captain and pride in him powerfully re-enforce skill and determination.

It is not nice to read on what appears to be good authority that King Leopold of Belgium will be introduced to American society by the Drexels of Philadelphia. For the Drexels of Philadelphia are very good, plain, decent people, and Leopold is neither good, nor plain, nor even decent. In fact, he is distinguished among the not over-scrupulous royal personages of Europe by the depravity of his moral character. He is openly and flagrantly vicious. His closest friends are men and women of the half-world. The slums of Paris echo with tales of his adventure. His royal relatives, who are commonly indifferent to domestic virtue, despise him for the squalor of his intrigues. Fifteen years ago he was one of the lightly veiled characters discussed by Mr. Stead in those horrible disclosures of the Pall Mall Gazette. In short, you might search every corner of Europe and fail to find a man who would equal S. A. R. Leopold of Belgium in the practice of those vices that are supposed to be most distasteful to American morality. And this is the creature who is to be conveyed to America by a respectable Philadelphia family and introduced to the wives and daughters of our American millionaires at Newport! Perhaps some philosopher can explain the effect of money upon morals that makes an American citizen, who would turn white at the thought of introducing his family to a native-born pander, receive with hospitable arms the most thoroughly despised debauchee of continental Europe.

An Eastern paper in speaking of the battle in which Cervera lost his vessels says that, while the American flag is one of the newest ensigns in the great galaxy of flags there is not one that is better known and more highly respected by the nations of Europe. While it is true that the United States is one of the youngest of the great powers of the world its flag is one of the oldest that floats. The flag of this country was adopted by Congress on the 14th day of June, 1777, and it is the same now as then except that a new star has been added to the number of those on the blue field, which was originally thirteen, with the admission of each new State, until now it carries forty-five instead of the original number. This is the only change that has been made in the flag since it was adopted. The union jack of Great Britain was adopted in 1801 and the present flag of Spain is eleven years younger than that of this country. The tri-color of France was adopted in 1794, the flag of Portugal in 1830, that of Italy in 1848 and that of the German empire in 1871. The symbol of Austria-Hungary is not so old as ours and there are few flags in Europe that are not of a more recent date than the stars and stripes. There is another claim that is made for our flag that may possibly be true and that is that, with the exception of the banners of France and Great Britain, it has floated over more victories on land and sea than any other flag in the world, and, further, that there is not a European standard for which so many men have fought and died as that of the United States. It is estimated that 1,000,000 men have laid down their lives under its folds in its defense.

St. Petersburg's Wonderful Clock. The most wonderful clock in the world is exhibited in St. Petersburg. Its magnificence may be imagined from the fact of this colossal timepiece having no fewer than ninety-five faces. It indicates simultaneously the time of day at thirty different spots on the earth's surface, besides the movement of the earth around the sun, the phases of the moon, the signs of the zodiac, the passage over the meridian of more than fifty stars of the northern hemisphere, and the date according to the Gregorian, Greek, Mussulman and Hebrew calendars. The works took two years to put together after the clock had been sent in detached pieces from Switzerland to Russia.

Honor to the Farm. The older Romans paid special honors to agriculture. Their coin was stamped with symbols in connection therewith. The Greeks refreshed the mouths of their ploughing oxen with wine. Charles I. exempted from arrest for debt all persons engaged in the cultivation of the staple articles of agriculture.

Every man is so weak himself that it is a wonder that he is not more willing to forgive faults due to weakness.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR.

January 23.—U. S. battleship Maine, Capt. C. D. Sigbee, U. S. N., is ordered to Havana, Cuba.

February 8.—The publication of a letter written by Senor Dupuy de Lome, Spanish Minister to the United States, speaking disparagingly of President McKinley, leads to the Minister's resignation of his post and the appointment of Senor Luis Polo y Bernabe.

February 15.—The U. S. battleship Maine, lying in the harbor of Havana, is destroyed and sunk by an explosion between 9 and 10 o'clock p. m.

February 17.—Rear Admiral Sigsbee, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, orders a court of inquiry into the loss of the Maine.

February 19.—The request of the Spanish officials in Havana for a joint investigation into the loss of the Maine is declined.

February 21.—The United States Senate orders an investigation into the Maine disaster.

March 8.—Congress votes to place \$50,000,000 at the unqualified disposal of President McKinley as an emergency fund.

March 16.—Spain renounces its attitude of the presence of the United States fleet at Key West and against other measures of defense by our Government.

March 17.—A vote of censure is passed in the Senate by Senator Proctor, of Vermont, as the result of personal observation.

March 28.—Court of inquiry report on the Maine sent to Congress.

April 5.—Consul General Lee recalled.

April 10.—Consul General Lee leaves Cuba.

April 17.—President McKinley sends a message to Congress recommending armed intervention in Cuba.

April 18.—Senate bill regarding resolutions passed.

April 18.—Congress votes against Cuban recognition.

April 19.—Congress passes resolutions denouncing the withdrawal of Spain from Cuba.

April 20.—Queen opens Cortes with war speech. Government announces its opposition to the nations of intention to blockade.

April 21.—Our Minister at Madrid, Gen. Stanley L. Woodcock, informed that the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs that diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States are terminated.

April 22.—President McKinley cables our ultimatum to Spain, demanding a reply by April 23.

April 21.—Senor Polo y Bernabe, Spanish Minister, receives his passport and leaves Washington.

April 22.—Cruiser New York, Sampson's flagship, captures Pedro, 2,000 tons, fifteen miles east of Havana.

April 23.—Spain's fleet blocked by the American squadron.

April 23.—The President issues his proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers.

April 24.—Congress passes a resolution declaring that the state of war existed from April 21.

April 26.—Recruiting volunteers began in New York City.

April 27.—United States vessels bombard Matanzas.

April 27.—Seventh Regiment declines to enlist.

April 28.—Commodore Dewey's fleet sails from Hong Kong for Manila.

April 29.—Spanish squadron sails from Cape Verde for the West Indies.

April 29.—New York shells Cabañas fort.

April 30.—Flagship Oregon, cruiser Yale (Paris) arrives in New York.

April 30.—Commodore Dewey's squadron arrives off Manila.

April 30.—Flagship New York fires on Spanish cavalry sharpshooters off Havana.

May 1.—U. S. cruiser Topeka arrives at New York from Falmouth.

May 1.—The Spanish cruiser Dewey's squadron destroys the Spanish fleet at Manila.

May 2.—Cable from Manila to Hong Kong cut by Commodore Dewey.

May 2.—Flagship Oregon and gunboat Marietta sail from Rio Janeiro.

May 7.—Commodore Dewey informs State Department of the seizure of Cavite.

May 10.—Congress thanks Rear Admiral Dewey.

May 10.—The Gussie expedition sailed from Tampa.

May 11.—Ensign Worth Bagley and four of the crew of the torpedo-boat Winslow killed by a shell from the Spanish forts at Cardenas.

May 12.—Admiral Sampson's squadron bombards the forts at San Juan, Porto Rico.

May 12.—The Spanish Cape Verde fleet arrives at Port de France, Martinique.

May 12.—News of Dewey's victory reaches south to meet the Spanish squadron.

May 14.—Spanish Cape Verde fleet sighted off Curacao.

May 15.—Rear Admiral Dewey reports on fall of Manila.

May 15.—Sagasta's Cabinet resigns.

May 15.—Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer Torpedero, disabled at Port de France, Martinique.

May 15.—Spanish fleet leaves Curacao.

May 15.—Gen. Merritt ordered to the Philippines by the United States.

May 15.—Gov. Black authorizes reorganization of disbanded Thirtieth Regiment.

May 17.—Sagasta's new Cabinet announced.

May 18.—Ninety thousand troops ordered to mobilize in Chickamauga.

May 20.—Spanish fleet arrives at Santiago de Cuba.

May 22.—Cruiser Charleston sails for Manila.

May 23.—Troops A and C arrive at Camp Alger.

May 24.—The Spanish fleet is bottled up at Santiago.

May 25.—Three transports with 2,588 men start for Manila.

May 26.—President issues a call for 75,000 more volunteers.

May 26.—Oregon arrives in Key West.

May 26.—One of Spain's cabinet ministers said the country was willing to accept "an honorable peace."

May 26.—Commodore Schley is in touch with the insurgent leaders.

May 26.—Insurgent expedition landed without opposition near Guantanamo, Cuba.

May 27.—Spanish scout ships chased by American warships near Key West.

May 29.—Commodore Schley reports the trapping of Cervera in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

May 29.—Cruiser Columbia arrives at New York, having been in collision with the British steamship Foscolia, which sank.

May 30.—Troops embark at Tampa for Havana.

May 31.—Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet bombards forts of Santiago de Cuba.

June 1.—Transports for Manila arrive at Honolulu, Hawaii, and the Boys in Blue become the guests of the city.

June 1.—Monitor Monadnock ordered to Manila from San Francisco.

June 2.—Spain again appeals to the Powers to intervene.

June 3.—American squadron bombards Santiago de Cuba.

June 4.—Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet enters the mouth of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

June 6.—Fortifications of Santiago de Cuba reduced.

June 7.—American squadron bombards and silences batteries at Santiago.

June 7.—Monitor Monterey and collier Bruin sail for Manila.

June 8.—Assault on fortifications of Guantanamo Bay.

June 9.—House agrees on war revenue conference report.

June 10.—Admiral Sampson reports he has held Guantanamo harbor since the 7th.

June 10.—Senate agrees on conference report on war revenue bill.

June 11.—Four Americans at Calmanera are killed in a fight with the Spaniards.

June 13.—Thirty-two transports with Shafter's troops sail for Santiago.

June 13.—President McKinley signs the war tax bill.

June 14.—Two Americans and several hundred Spaniards killed in a battle at Calmanera.

June 15.—Second expedition sailed from San Francisco for Manila.

June 15.—Great destruction results to Santiago from the use of the dynamite guns on the Vespulas.

June 17.—Spanish squadron sailed from Cadiz and passed Gibraltar.

June 20.—Transports with Gen. Shafter's troops arrive off Santiago.

June 22.—Part of Shafter's troops landed.

June 23.—Balance of troops landed without incident.

June 23.—Admiral Camara's Cadiz fleet arrives at Island of Panellera.

June 24.—Sixteen American soldiers killed and forty wounded in driving back Spanish advance.

June 27.—Commodore Watson to command fleet to attack Spanish home territory.

June 27.—President McKinley recommends that Gen. Concha be sent to Cuba, and that he be transferred to the line.

June 28.—President proclaims blockade of Southern Cuba from Cape Frances to Cape Cruz.

June 29.—Gen. Shafter reports he can take Santiago in forty-eight hours.

June 29.—The Senate thanks Lieut. Hobson for his gallant conduct.

June 30.—Egyptian Government refused to let Camara coal his fleet at Port Said.

July 1.—Shafter's army began the assault upon Santiago de Cuba, capturing the enemy's outer works.

July 2.—Shafter renewed the attack upon Santiago, losing about 1,000 in killed and wounded, and making 2,000 Spanish prisoners.

July 3.—Cervera's fleet destroyed at Santiago, with great loss of life.

July 3.—Spanish transport Alfonso XII. blown up off Mariel by American gunboats.

July 6.—Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, and six other officers exchanged for Spanish prisoners outside Santiago.

July 7.—President signs Hawaiian annexation resolution.

July 7.—Admiral Dewey took Subig and 1,500 prisoners.

July 11.—Cruiser St. Louis brings Admiral Cervera and 748 prisoners to Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

July 11.—Admiral Sampson's fleet bombarded Santiago.

July 13.—Announced that yellow fever has broken out in Gen. Shafter's army.

July 14.—Gen. Toral and the Spanish army surrendered Santiago at 3 p. m.

July 17.—"Old Glory" raised over Santiago at noon.

July 18.—President issues a proclamation providing for the government of Santiago.

July 18.—Seven American vessels bombard Manzanillo and destroy seven Spanish ships.

July 21.—Gen. Miles, with 3,415 men on transports, conveyed by warships, starts to take Porto Rico.

July 21.—American gunboats captured Nipe and sunk the Spanish cruiser Jorge Juan.

July 21.—Gen. Calixto Garcia, commander of the Cuban army of Eastern Cuba, owing to discontent because the American Government had ignored him and his troops in the surrender of Santiago, withdrew.

July 21.—News reached this country that the second expedition to re-enforce Admiral Dewey had arrived at Cavite.

July 22.—Aguinaldo declared himself dictator of the Philippines.

July 23.—Another expedition for the Philippine Islands sailed from San Francisco.

July 23.—Gen. Miles and 3,500 men reach Guano, Porto Rico, and effect a landing.

July 26.—Secretary Day, M. Cambon, French ambassador, and his first secretary, M. Tellechea, confer with President McKinley in regard to terms of peace.

July 27.—The port of Ponce, Porto Rico, surrenders to Capt. Davis, of gunboat Dixie.

July 28.—Gen. Merritt's arrival at Cavite received at Washington.

July 30.—Dewey informs the President that Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent chief, assumed a defiant attitude.

July 31.—The Spanish forces at Cavite made a sortie during a fierce storm on the American troops in the Malate trenches. They were repulsed with heavy loss. Ten of Gen. Merritt's men were killed and forty-eight wounded.

August 2.—President McKinley makes public the terms of peace offered to Spain by the United States.

August 4.—The monitor Monterey and its consort Brutus arrive at Manila.

August 4.—Gen. Shafter and his subordinates ask that the fever-stricken army at Santiago de Cuba be removed north.

August 5.—Formal orders issued for the removal of Gen. Shafter's army to this country.

August 8.—Spain accepts the terms of peace offered by the United States.

August 6.—Guayama, Porto Rico, captured by Gen. Haines' forces. Three Americans cornered.

August 8.—Spain accepts President McKinley's peace terms. Certain representations were made regarding Cuba which were not accepted, however.

August 8.—Spaniards at Guantanamo lay down their arms and surrender to Brig. Gen. Ewers.

August 9.—Gen. Ernst's brigade captured Commo, Porto Rico, after a lively fight, in which seven Pennsylvania volunteers were wounded. Two hundred Spaniards were taken prisoners.

August 9.—Spaniards attempt to retake the lighthouse at Cape San Juan, but are repulsed with heavy loss.

August 10.—A protocol covering the peace terms of the United States has been agreed upon by M. Cambon, representing Spain, and President McKinley.

August 10.—Gen. Schwan's forces defeat Spanish troops at Mayaguez, Porto Rico. Loss on our side two killed and one wounded.

August 10.—Spain's cabinet formally approved President McKinley's peace protocol and a cablegram was sent to M. Cambon authorizing him to sign in behalf of Spain.

August 12.—M. Cambon, French ambassador to the United States, signs the protocol and a cessation of hostilities is ordered.

THE UNITED STATES IN ACCOUNT WITH SPAIN.

Dr.	Cr.
Feb. 15—Battle ship Maine.....\$4,689,000	May 1—Reina Cristina.....\$1,000,000
	May 1—Castilla.....800,000
	May 1—Velasco.....500,000
	May 1—Ullor Juan.....300,000
	May 1—Don Juan de Austria.....500,000
	May 1—Isla de Cuba.....450,000
	May 1—Isla de Luzon.....450,000
	May 1—Queros.....100,000
	May 1—Villalobos.....100,000
	May 1—Ten gunboats (?) first class.....800,000
	May 1—Ten gunboats, second class.....400,000
	Prizes taken near Cuba.....4,000,000
	July 3—Infanta Maria Teresa.....3,000,000
	July 3—Vizcaya.....3,750,000
	July 3—Almirante Oquendo.....3,750,000
	July 3—Cristobal Colon.....3,500,000
	July 3—Reina Cristina.....3,000,000
	July 3—Torpedo boat Furor.....200,000
	July 3—Torpedo boat Pluton.....200,000
	July 3—Gunboat Jorge Juan.....100,000
Total.....\$4,689,000	Total.....\$27,200,000

BIG CONCERNS UNITE.

Illinois Steel and Minnesota Iron Companies Consolidate.

As the result of meetings that have been in progress in New York City for several days, the consolidation of the Minnesota Iron Company and the Illinois Steel Company was definitely agreed upon. Conference committees of five directors from each company were appointed Wednesday, and following the meeting in joint session, at which they failed to reach a final understanding as to the basis for consolidation, the matter was referred to a smaller committee. This committee was made up of President D. H. Bacon of the Minnesota Iron Company, W. L. Brown of the Illinois Steel Company and H. H. Rogers, who is largely interested in both companies. He was on the smaller committee in the character of arbiter.

As a result it was decided that the new corporation shall be organized, and that 45 per cent of the capital stock of this new company shall go to the stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company and 55 per cent to the stockholders of the Minnesota company. The stock of the old companies will be surrendered. This basis of consolidation was formally agreed to by the representatives of both companies. The details of the incorporation have not yet been decided on, and may not be for several days. The capital stock of the new concern is \$29,500,000. Roswell P. Flower, H. P. Rogers, P. M. Flagler, H. P. Porter and Marshall Field of Chicago are among those interested in the consolidated concern.

MISERY ON BOARD.

Transport Mobile Reaches Montauk Point in an Appalling Condition.

Another horror story came to Montauk Point Friday. Loaded to her decks with sick and well soldiers, the big transport Mobile steamed into Fort Pond bay at sunrise, and when Dr. Magruder, the health officer, boarded her he found there an appalling condition of affairs.

As transports go nowadays, the Mobile was in good condition. She had plenty of army rations aboard, and enough in the way of physicians and medicines to care for all that needed attention. The ship itself was in fair sanitary condition, but she was so overcrowded that the sick had scarcely breathing room. Ten men died during the voyage, and the sick grew worse instead of better as the ship approached home. The men, well and sick, were literally starving. They had not been able to retain on their stomachs the tainted meat, beans and hard tack which compose what are known as army rations, and there was absolutely nothing in the way of delicacies on the transport for them. Of the 1,600 men who were crammed into the Mobile and sent on the journey home 300 are seriously ill.

OFFICIALS IN MADRID ANGRY.

Jaudenes to Be Court-Martialed for Surrendering Manila.

A dispatch from Madrid says Government officials are very angry over the surrender of Manila. Urgent instructions were sent through Hong Kong some days ago not to surrender. It was insisted that Gen. Augusti and Gen. Jaudenes should have held out in order to give time for the signing of the protocol. The Government attaches the highest importance to averting the fall of the city before the suspension of hostilities and so strengthening the position of Spain in negotiating the peace treaty.

SAYS CITY ONLY IS LOST.

Spain Holds that Surrender Does Not End the Philippines.

The Madrid Government has resolved to insist that the capitulation of Manila after the signing of the protocol shall have no effect in the peace negotiations unfavorable to Spain. In any event, the Government holds that the capitulation, having been signed by the commander of the town, does not entail the surrender of the whole of the Philippines. All the indications are that the peace negotiations will be prolonged.

Shot Seventeen Times.

At El Cano battle one man with seventeen bullet holes in him was buried by his comrades, who placed a box board at his head with this inscription: "Corp. McCarthy, shot through the body seventeen times leading a charge at the battle of Santiago, July 1, 1898. May his soul rest in peace!"

Cortes Meets in September.

A dispatch from Madrid says it is officially announced that the Cortes will assemble in September for the purpose of providing the necessary authorization of the Chambers to the signing of articles of peace on the part of Spain.

They Fell Over a Precipice.

McComb's battery returned to Ponce, Porto Rico, from Gen. Henry's command. Heavy rains had fallen, rendering the mountain trail impassable. One gun and six horses of the battery fell over a precipice and the horses were killed.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Mrs. Ballington Booth of the American Salvation army has sailed for England.

England is getting ready to mobilize her fleet and be prepared to fight Russia and perhaps France.

Scores of hogs are dying near Bellefontaine, Ohio, from a disease which farmers say is typhoid fever.

A swindler, with bogus checks, is buying horses of farmers in Cumberland County, Pa., for the Government.

The citizens of Irene, Tex., and residents of that vicinity have organized a horse thief protective association.

The Texas State Horticultural Society enumerates and names 119 varieties of plums raised in the Lone Star State.

California is preparing to establish an experiment station and school of instruction in the grafting and planting of vines.

Gov. Barnes of Oklahoma spent a short time in the guard house at Fort Reno the other day for failing to give the counter-sign.

Gold has been found between London and Manchester, on the line between Chay and Laurel Counties, Ky. A sample has been forwarded to New York for analysis.

Late advices from Sitka, Alaska, state that large and extensive coal deposits have been discovered at Whale Bay, on Baranoff Islands, about forty miles from Sitka.

On the body of Candido D. Perez, one of the victims of the Bourgoine disaster picked up off Sable Island recently, was found a draft for 215,000 francs, about \$43,000.

PULSE OF THE PRESS

We must extend Anglo-Saxon civilization in the far East.—Evening Wisconsin.

Hooey now says he has not named all the people that bled him. Hool he accuse next?—Boston Herald.

Admiral Sampson's report has at least recalled the importance of the little word "if."—Washington Post.

Judging by the prices Hooey paid, England may be right in holding its House of Lords dear.—Philadelphia Times.

By pulling off a quintuple lynchings Arkansas has made the Porto Rico campaign a very tame affair.—Washington Post.

We wouldn't advise Gen. Weyler to come over here on the strength of the reception that has been accorded Cervera.—Boston Globe.

As soon as the American ham sandwich was mustered into the Santiago campaign the Cubans were happy.—Johnson City (Tenn.) Comet.

Destiny seems to be thrusting the Philippines upon the United States as a fairly earned trophy of the war.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It was expected Havana would not tumble till the autumn; but results show even Spanish pride goes before a fall.—Philadelphia Times.

The capture of Manila before it was possible to stay the hands of Dewey and Merritt was a piece of unmixed good fortune.—Philadelphia Record.

The lion is doing some heavy growling, but the bear keeps ominously quiet. He may intend to rush the growler when least expected.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It was a war without a single repulse to our arms, and the most serious consequences of which were the result of bad management in our camps.—Boston Herald.

The fall of Manila by arms, instead of its surrender by cartel, materially improves the position of the United States in the negotiation at Paris.—Philadelphia Press.

There is one way to divide up the Santiago sea fight, and that is to give Sampson credit for the blockade and Schley credit for the fight.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

So far as the comments of the American press on the subject, during a period of four weeks, indicate anything, the purchase of a patent incubator by the Hon. Grover Cleveland is without political significance.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Our Pacific Possessions.

Possession is nine points of law.—Boston Globe.

It is definitely settled that they must not be returned to Spain.—New York Journal.

There is every reason to demand that the Philippines should not be given up or divided.—Tacoma Ledger.

There is a constantly increasing sentiment throughout the country in favor of the retention of the Philippine Islands.—Nebraska State Journal.

The spectacle of Dewey alone at Manila, but in control in spite of everything, is a solemn protest against giving back the Philippines.—Concord Evening Monitor.

American blood has been spilled upon the soil of the Philippines. It is time to stop the talk of the surrender of the island to Spain.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

There is no longer the slightest apparent objection among the European powers to our assuming the full ownership and responsibility for the Philippines.—Detroit Tribune.

Give up the Philippines? Oh, no; not this year! We want them for commerce and civilization, and we also want them for strategic reasons quite as much.—Asbury Park Journal.

There is no disguising the temper of the American people. The people of the United States want the Government at Washington to secure the full control of the Philippine Islands.—Peoria Journal.

What! Give up Manila! By no means. Let the agitators call it imperialism if they will, but the true American spirit will demand that we shall not surrender one inch of territory upon which we have so gallantly fought.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

There is no determination yet as to what we shall do with those islands, but the people are just as firmly resolved that Spain shall never have them again as they are that she shall relinquish all claim to Cuba and Porto Rico.—Richmond (Va.) Times.

We presume there were people who talked about "imperialism" when Thomas Jefferson bought Louisiana, and later on, when Secretary Seward purchased Alaska. There is no imperialism in the present policy of the American Government. No reason obtains why a republic should not have colonies as well as an empire or a monarchy.—Kingston Daily Freeman.

Hobson and His Kiss.

Now that the girls have begun kissing Hobson, it is high time for him to hurry to the front.—Boston Globe.

Beware, take care, Hobson! There is more peril in promiscuous kissing than there is in dynamite, and its victims are more numerous.—Boston Herald.

Having shown an admiring world how he could handle anything nautical from a collier to a cruiser, Hobson has now demonstrated how gallantly he can handle a "smack"—whether it be nautical or merely naughty.—Philadelphia Record.

As smart a man as Hobson and especially a person by that name is entitled to his own choice in such a purely personal matter. The United States pays him for his services in the navy, and gets its money's worth, but being a kissing block is not among the duties imposed by the Government regulations.—Utica Press.

Dewey First and Last.

Admiral Dewey made the entrance of the war and he makes its exit as well. From first to last he has held the center of the stage.—Philadelphia Press.

Admiral Dewey has won new laurels. His capture of Manila is likely to make him commander-in-chief of the whole American fleet.—Boston Journal.

Messrs. Dewey and Merritt have issued a protocol of their own whose terms will need construction with the aid of a dictionary